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ULVERSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1946.





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FLETCHER & ROBINSON,

1947

Queen Street, ULVERSTON



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# ULVERSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Mr. Chairman, My Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1946.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in Acres), 127,485.

Population, 16,540.

Number of Inhabited houses, 5,099.

Rateable Value, £77,999.

Amount produced by a penny rate, £319 9s. 7d.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

**BIRTHS.**—Two hundred and seventy-six births, 154 male and 122 female, were registered during the year. The birth rate at 16.6 compared with a birth rate of 16.1 per 1,000 in 1945. Eleven of the births were of illegitimate children.

**STILLBIRTHS.**—Eleven children were stillborn during the year giving a still birth rate of 38 per 1,000 total births.

**DEATHS.**—Two hundred and twenty-six deaths of residents, 122 male and 104 female, were registered during the year, giving a death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 compared with a death rate of 11.32 per 1,000 in 1945.

**INFANT MORTALITY.**—Twelve deaths of infants under one year of age occurred. The sex, age and causes of death were :—

Male	2 hours	Intracranial haemorrhage, obstructed labour.
Male	3 days	Cerebral Haemorrhage.
Male	4 days	Marasmus, prematurity.
Male	2 hours	Insufficient vitality.
Male	5 months	Broncho-pneumonia.
Male	5 hours	Marasmus, premature birth.
Male	1 day	Haemorrhagic disease of new born.
Female	1 day	Prematurity.
Female	1 month	Spina bifida.
Female	1 hour	Prematurity and cardiac failure.
Female	1 month	Convulsions, bronchitis.
Female	2 days	Marasmus, maternal toxæmia.

# DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE. Nil.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—Nil.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table below shows the causes of death of Rural District residents in 1946 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.								MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
10.	Other Tuberculosis diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	28
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	41	95
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	„ (over 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
34.	Other Violence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
								122	104	226

The principal causes of death in the Rural District in 1946, as shown by the above table were :—Heart Disease (95), Cerebral Haemorrhage (32), and Cancer (28). Deaths resulting from Tuberculosis numbered 5. Two deaths occurred from infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis, one from cerebro-spinal fever and one from whooping cough.

CANCER.—Brief particulars of the 18 deaths from this disease are shown below :—

SITE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Stomach ... ..	4	3	7
Liver ... ..	—	2	2
Caecum ... ..	1	2	3
Breast ... ..	—	3	3
Prostate ... ..	2	—	2
Rectum ... ..	1	2	3
Bladder ... ..	1	1	2
Other sites ... ..	2	4	6
	—	—	—
	11.	17	28
	—	—	—

The table below shows comparisons between birth and death rates in England and Wales, 148 smaller towns and this district.

	England and Wales.		148 Smaller Towns 25—50,000 population.		Ulverston Rural District.	
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths	Births.	Deaths.
1943	16.5	12.1	19.4	12.7	15.2	15.03
1944	17.6	11.6	20.9	12.4	17.8	13.9
1945	16.1	11.4	19.2	12.3	16.1	11.3
1946	19.1	11.5	21.3	11.7	16.6	13.6

It thus appears that during the last four years birth rates have been generally lower and death rates higher in this district than in the country generally. There was nothing unusual in the causes of death in 1946. It is not considered that the higher death rate results from unhealthiness in the district. A likely reason is that many older persons, attracted by the beauty of the countryside become residents and this results in a high proportion of older persons in the population. Age distribution of deaths in 1946 is shown below :—

—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	Total
12	1	0	1	1	4	3	8	17	25	33	33	35	35	10	8	226

68.1% of deaths were in persons of 65 and over. It is safe to say that the figure is higher than in the country generally although I am not able, at present, to make an exact comparison.



## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**

### **PERSONNEL.**

Dr. James Robertson was Acting Medical Officer of Health during 1946 up to the 30th September. I succeeded him on 1st October, 1946. This followed the acceptance by the Ulverston Rural District Council of the proposal of the County Council that an Assistant County Medical Officer in the district should act as Medical Officer of Health to the Ulverston Combined Sanitary District, Medical Officer to the Ulverston Joint Hospital Board and Divisional School Medical Officer.

Mr. Bolton, Senior Sanitary Inspector, left the district at the end of the year to take up an appointment as Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to the Horncastle Urban District Council. The district lost a very efficient Sanitary Inspector and we in the Public Health Department a valued colleague and friend.

### **HOSPITAL SERVICES.**

No major change occurred during the year in the hospital services of the district.

### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

Two motor ambulances for accidents and non-infectious illnesses are provided by the Ulverston Joint Ambulance Committee. In addition to these an Ambulance is maintained by the Ulverston Joint Hospital Board for conveying patients suffering from Infectious Disease to High Carley Isolation Hospital. There are reciprocal arrangements for help in case of need with the Dalton-in-Furness and Grange-over-Sands Urban District Councils in each of which a motor ambulance is maintained. The ambulance facilities appear to be adequate to meet the needs of the area.

### **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Ministry of Health Emergency Medical Service Laboratory at High Carley. Chemical analyses, as required, are sent to the City Laboratories, Liverpool.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, SCHOOL MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH VISITING SERVICES, ULVERSTON COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.**

These services are provided by the Lancashire County Council. Routine child welfare clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics and school medical and dental inspections are undertaken by Assistant County Medical and Dental Officers with health visitors and school nurses. The ophthalmic surgeon, obstetrician and orthopaedic specialist attend the appropriate eye, ante-natal and post-natal, and orthopaedic clinics at Ulverston and Dalton-in-Furness. In addition the obstetrician visits the Grange Clinic fortnightly.

The times and places where County Council Clinics are held are shown below. County District Immunisation Clinics are also given.



CONISTON, Church Rooms, Yewdale Road.

1st Friday each month, 2 p.m., Child Welfare Centre.

GRANGE, Congregational Sunday School, Kents Bank Road.

2nd and 4th Friday each month, a.m., Ante-natal Clinic.

Tuesday, fortnightly p.m., Child Welfare Centre.

#### COUNCIL OFFICES.

1st Tuesday, each month, 2 p.m., Immunisation Clinic.

ULVERSTON, Brogden Street.

Monday a.m. Minor Ailments Redressing Clinic.  
Dental Clinic.

p.m. Ante-natal Clinic.  
Dental Clinic.

Tuesday a.m. Dental Clinic.  
p.m. Dental Clinic.

Orthopaedic Clinic every 2 months.

Wednesday a.m. Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinic.  
p.m. Child Welfare Centre.

Thursday a.m. Ophthalmic Clinic.  
Dental Clinic.

p.m. Dental Clinic.

Friday a.m. Nil.

p.m. Immunisation, 1st Friday, every month, 2 p.m.

DALTON, Nelson Street.

Monday a.m. Nil.

p.m. Immunisation, 1st Monday, every month, 2 p.m.

Tuesday a.m. Minor Ailments Redressing Clinic.  
p.m. Nil.

Wednesday a.m. Ophthalmic Clinic.  
p.m. Ante-natal Clinic.

Thursday a.m. Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinic.  
p.m. Child Welfare Centre.

Friday a.m. Dental Clinic.  
p.m. Dental Clinic.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

Ministry of Health Circular 13/47 of the 13th March, 1947, requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to state :—

- (1) Whether the Water Supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory (a) in quality, (b) in quantity.
- (2) Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water, and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply; if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analyses.

- (3) Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and the number and result of analyses.
- (4) Action in respect of any form of contamination.
- (5) Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the populations supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, (b) by means of standpipes. (This information should be given separately in respect of each parish in a Rural District).

Dr. Macewen, former Medical Officer of Health, in his reports for 1943 and 1944 described the water supplies in the Rural District in some detail. Moreover the report of the Comprehensive Scheme of Water Supply for the Furness Area of Messrs. Edward Sandeman, Kennard and Partners, dated the 19th September, 1946, surveyed in some detail the existing water supplies in the Rural District in 1946. To avoid repetition, therefore, it is proposed to mention here the main developments which have taken place during 1946 along with some figures regarding the position at the end of 1946.

### LAKESIDE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

This scheme, decided upon in 1939, proposes the piping of water from Bortree Tarn to supply Finsthwaite, Lakeside and Newby Bridge, with supplementary extensions to Staveley, Haverthwaite and Bouth. The scheme was submitted to the Lancashire County Council in 1945 with an application for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

The following is an extract from my report to the Water Supply and Sewerage Committee of the Rural District of the 13th November, 1946, referring to the Chemistry and Bacteriology of water from Bortree Tarn and streams at Outgate and Skelwith.

#### "CHEMICAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

In the cases of Outgate and Skelwith the analyst reported the waters to be in every way suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The Bortree Tarn results require short explanation. A report of the 17th August, 1946, stated: "Results indicate that the water has distinct corrosive action on many of the common metals and on this account cannot be regarded as a safe means of supply for drinking and domestic purposes unless it is treated." Report of March, 1946, stated that: "Water has characteristics of a good upland surface water, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes. It has, however, a distinct solvent action on lead and in consequence only very short lengths of lead piping should be used in its distribution, or preferably the water should be treated." In view of the variation in these reports I wrote to the analyst stating that iron pipes with galvanised service pipes are proposed, and Mr. Walker sent another sample for test and opinion. The analyst concludes that he does not anticipate any trouble from corrosion of iron pipes with the water. He states that: "the water is of good quality and is well suited for drinking and all domestic purposes but has an appreciable solvent action on lead and zinc. In my opinion the use of galvanised or lead pipes should be avoided except in very short lengths, and consumers should be warned to run to waste any water which has been standing in such pipes for more than an hour or two." If, and when, this supply is used these provisions can be carried out.



## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Bortree Tarn and streams at Skelwith and Outgate. The reports of these three sources are what one would expect from isolated but unprotected upland surface or stream waters. Such waters are subject to contamination by soil and animal organisms, but, owing to location will rarely be contaminated by germs of human diseases. For instance, reports I have seen vary from 0 to 5 presumptive coli organisms per 100 c.c. but no definite faecal coli organisms found. Although some reports, under the Ministry of Health classification, are suspicious, one is entitled in the absence of faecal coli to consider the results satisfactory for this class of water. The transmission of human disease by these waters is unlikely but only filtration, chlorination and storage would adequately protect against it.

I expect that similar considerations apply to the other smaller supplies of the Rural District. To provide thorough treatment in every case, would, no doubt, mean a high increase in cost and increased staff in the Water Engineer's Department.

The risk is small and if it is not considered practicable at present to fully protect these smaller supplies, the resultant risk will have to continue to be accepted by the Rural District Council.

These factors, however, as well as shortness of water in the several parts of the Rural District, have, no doubt, long been realized and considered by the Council. They do emphasize, I think, the benefit to the Rural District which should result from the installation of a comprehensive scheme of water supply. Such a scheme has been prepared and I feel that either this or a similar supply scheme should be pressed for, not only because of the need, but also because, in my view, it is not to be expected of large rural districts that they, from their own financial resources, can provide adequate and satisfactory piped water supplies to their numerous scattered habitations."

At the end of 1946 the scheme had arrived at the stage that the County Water and Sewerage Sub-Committee had decided to recommend approval of the scheme by the County Public Health and Housing Committee, subject to a three-inch pipe (instead of a five-inch pipe) being laid from Bortree Tarn to the road and, further, to the length of main along the road between Stott Park and Shive of Cheese being six-inch in diameter and the rest of the line of pipe to Lakeside and Newby Bridge and the connection to the bridge at Backbarrow being four-inch in diameter.

Recommendation for approval were also subject to the question as to whether corrective and chlorinating plants should be installed being left over for the time being for further consideration.

## OUTGATE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

This scheme proposes the abstraction of water from Limestone Beck above Sunny Brow Farm and after storage to pipe the water down to supply properties at Sunny Brow, Attwood, Field Head, Outgate, Borwick Ground, Knipe Fold, Atkinson Ground, Betty Fold, Waterson Ground and Belmont with extensions from Sunny Brow to Barngates Inn. Remarks on the chemistry and bacteriology of the water are given above under the Lakeside Water Supply Scheme. Details of the scheme were submitted to the



Lancashire County Council in September, 1946. The Consultant Engineer of the Lancashire County Council suggested increased storage and the provision of chlorinating plant. At the end of the year the scheme had been considered by the County Water Supply and Sewerage Committee which had decided to recommend the County Public Health and Housing Committee to approve the Scheme, subject to alteration in the size of the main from three to four inches diameter with the exception of the length marked A to B shown on the plan.

#### SKELWITH WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

A scheme of water supply for this district was prepared in 1946. The scheme proposes the abstraction of water from Washfall Beck, piping to a service tank and supplying some 20 houses at Skelwith. Chemical and bacteriological reports on the water from this Beck are given above under the Lakeside Water Supply Scheme.

#### FOXFIELD WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

A scheme of water supply for the Foxfield district was in preparation in 1946. The scheme proposes a length of four-inch diameter main from the point of connection with the water main of the Barrow-in-Furness Corporation at Skelly Cragg to Foxfield for a distance of approximately 3,070 yards. Water is to be delivered to 28 properties and seven farms with possible extensions to three other farms and two cottages.

#### COAST ROAD WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

This scheme proposes the laying of main water pipes connecting with the Barrow Corporation's supply along the Coast Road from Whitehall to Seed Hall. The water supply to this district is mainly from shallow wells which have been shown from time to time to be polluted. Under this scheme a piped supply of water is to be delivered to 28 permanent houses and farms, two milk producing farms and 70 temporary structures. Approval of the scheme was received from the Ministry of Health in June, 1946, and at the end of the year 200 yards of four-inch main had been laid as far as Goadsbarrow.

#### LOW FURNESS WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

A scheme to improve the water supply to the Low Furness District was in preparation in 1946. Water is supplied to parts of this district from the Ulverston Urban District's supply and the scheme proposes the provision of a five-inch main (replacing a three-inch main) from Urswick to Stainton, and the provision of a four-inch main (replacing a three-inch main) from Skeldon Moor to Scales. The former would deliver water to properties at Stainton, Highfield, Harbarrow, Gleaston, Gleaston Park, Dendron and Leece. The latter would supply properties at Scales, Aldingham and Baycliffe.

#### HIGH CARK AND SEATTLE.

A scheme to provide a piped water supply to High Cark and Seattle by laying three-inch and two-inch pipes from Barber Green to High Cark and Seattle was prepared in 1946. The scheme is an extension of the Barber Green supply, the water being ultimately derived from the supply of the Grange-over-Sands Urban District Council. A piped supply will be provided to six farms and two cottages. The provision of 1,900 yards of

three-inch piping and 1,000 yards of two-inch piping is required and pipes to enable work on the scheme to be started arrived at the end of 1946.

#### GAWTHWAITE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

A scheme was prepared in 1946 to supply nine houses and one farm at Gawthwaite with a piped water supply. The water is derived from a spring at Gawthwaite quarries. It is proposed to collect the water in a tank of 3,000 gallons capacity and to supply the water to the cottages by gravitation.

The following table shows the number of dwelling-houses and numbers of the population supplied with water from public mains and from private sources in the parishes of the Rural District at the end of 1946.

TOWNSHIPS.	From Public Mains.				From Private Supplies. Wells, Springs, etc.	
	Direct to houses.		By means of stand pipes.			
	No. of dwelling-houses.	No. of population.	No. of dwelling-houses.	No. of population.	No. of dwelling-houses.	No. of population.
Aldingham ... ..	227	758	—	—	33	127
Allithwaite Lower ...	414	1101	—	—	5	14
Allithwaite Upper ...	208	709	—	—	10	36
Angerton ... ..	—	—	—	—	5	23
Blawith ... ..	—	—	—	—	37	117
Broughton East ...	26	100	—	—	25	109
Broughton West ...	262	820	—	—	39	137
Cartmel Fell ... ..	18	58	—	—	95	256
Claife... ..	139	371	—	—	33	125
Colton (excluding Nibthwaite) ... ..	12	58	—	—	95	136
Colton (Nibthwaite Portion) ... ..	—	—	—	—	34	—
Coniston ... ..	232	670	32	88	44	168
Dunnerdale, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	57	175
Egton-with-Newland	110	324	—	—	161	552
Haverthwaite ... ..	187	537	—	—	56	271
Hawkshead ... ..	171	442	—	—	21	87
Holker Lower ... ..	396	1305	—	—	46	183
Holker Upper ... ..	8	38	—	—	40	179
Kirkby Ireleth ... ..	362	1150	—	—	45	210
Lowick ... ..	26	88	—	—	49	187
Mansriggs... ..	1	5	—	—	9	46
Osmotherley ... ..	38	62	—	—	47	249
Pennington ... ..	331	1391	—	—	6	26
Satterthwaite ... ..	94	316	—	—	—	—
Skelwith ... ..	64	179	—	—	27	75
Staveley ... ..	113	298	—	—	9	25
Subberthwaite ... ..	—	—	—	—	24	69
Torver ... ..	—	—	—	—	60	196
Urswick ... ..	342	1047	—	—	7	21



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of existing methods of disposal of sewage in the various townships of the rural districts are given below:—

TOWNSHIP.	VILLAGE.	METHOD OF DISPOSAL.
Aldingham	Leece.	...Sewage tank and land irrigation.
	Gleaston	...Sewage tank.
	Scales	...Two sewage tanks with overflows to land.
	Baycliffe	...Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
Allithwaite Lower	Allithwaite	...Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters—outfall to sea.
	Cartmel	...Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters—outfall to River Eea.
Allithwaite Upper	Lindale	...Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters—outfall to River Winster.
	Newton	...Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters—outfall to stream.
Broughton West	Broughton-in-Furness	...Sewage tank with overflow to the tidal waters of the River Duddon.
	Foxfield	...Tidal waters of River Duddon.
Broughton East Claife	Field Broughton	Sewage tank.
	Near Sawrey	...Sewage tanks.
	Far Sawrey	...Two sewage tanks with overflow to stream.
Colton	Colthouse	...Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
	Bouth	...Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
	Oxenpark	...Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Coniston	Coniston	...Five large sewage tanks with overflow to streams.
Egton	Greenodd	...Tidal waters of Morecambe Bay.
	Pennybridge	...Sewage tank.
Haverthwaite	Haverthwaite	...Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Backbarrow	...Sewage tanks with overflow to River Leven.
Hawkshead	Hawkshead	...Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Outgate	...Two sewage tanks with outfall to land and stream.
Holker Lower	Cark	...Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Ravenstown	...Sewage tank and filters.
	Flookburgh	...Pumping plant discharging sewage to enlarged works at Ravenstown, with outfall to stream.
Kirkby Ireleth	Sandside	...Tidal waters of River Duddon.
	Beckside	...Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Chappels	...Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Soutergate	...Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
Lowick	Lowick Green	...Sewage tank with outfall to River Crake.



Osmotherley	Beehive	... Tank with outfall to stream.
	Tarn Close	... Sewage tank with outfall to land.
	Three Bridges	... Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Pennington	Swarthmoor	... Outfall works of Ulverston U.D.C.
	Trinkeld	... Outfall works of Ulverston U.D.C.
	Loppergarth	... Sewage tank with outfall to land.
Satterthwaite	Satterthwaite	... Private sewer to tank with outfall to stream.
Staveley	Staveley	... Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Torver	Torver	... Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Urswick	Great Urswick	... Sewage tanks with outfall to Tarn.
	Little Urswick	... Sewage tanks with outfall to land.
	Stainton	... Sewage tanks with outfall to land.
	Bardsea	... Sewage tanks with outfalls to sea.

**PARTICULARS OF AREAS WHERE SEWERAGE HAS NOT BEEN PROVIDED ARE AS FOLLOWS :—**

TOWNSHIP.	VILLAGE.
Claife ... ..	Wray
Egton-with-Newland ... ..	Sparkbridge
Kirkby Ireleth ... ..	Grizebeck.
Osmotherley ... ..	Broughton Beck.
Haverthwaite ... ..	Backbarrow (part).
Aldingham ... ..	Newbiggin.
Staveley ... ..	Ayside.
	Barber Green.
Subberthwaite ... ..	Gawthwaite.

**PARTICULARS OF AREAS WHERE SEWERAGE IS UNDER CONSIDERATION ARE SHOWN BELOW.**

TOWNSHIP.	VILLAGE.
Egton-with-Newland ... ..	Sparkbridge.
Kirkby Ireleth ... ..	Grizebeck.
Haverthwaite ... ..	Backbarrow (part).
Aldingham ... ..	Newbiggin.
Staveley ... ..	Ayside.

**HOUSING.**

**STATISTICS.**

1	Number of new houses erected during the year :—	
	By the local authority ... ..	4
	By other local authorities ... ..	—
	By other bodies or persons ... ..	16
2a	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	161
b	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	198
3a	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932... ..	22
b	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	29

4	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (Rural Housing Survey) ... ..	84
5	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (Rural Housing Survey)	972
6	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... ..	52
7a	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	6
b	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices, by owners ... ..	6

The Local Authorities Housing Schemes in progress in 1946 were the building of four houses at Cartmel and six at Leece. Projected schemes for 1947 include the building of 10 houses at Swarthmoor, six at Penny-bridge, 14 at Allithwaite and 16 at Hawkshead.

Shortage of satisfactory housing accommodation remained acute at the end of the year.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the numbers of cases of the notifiable infectious diseases which occurred in the Rural District during the five years 1941-1945 compared with the numbers in 1946.

Disease.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946		
						No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	7	22	15	31	13	10	8	—
Measles ... ..	58	89	98	102	166	2	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	32	24	37	17	16	44	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	28	23	15	14	14	16	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	4	1	2	—	2	1	1
Acute Encephalitis								
Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas... ..	8	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	22	8	3	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Enteric ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	159	176	173	175	216	77	11	2

The incidence of infectious disease generally was low in 1946. Forty-four cases of whooping cough were notified, 25 of these were notified in January from the Torver-Coniston district. The number of cases of notified measles at 2 is notable in view of the large numbers of cases which occurred in previous years.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**—During 1946 a total of 144 children completed the full course of immunisation, namely, 105 under 5 years of age and 39 between the ages of 5 and 15.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 32% of children under 5 years of age and 68% of children between the ages of 5 and 15 had been immunised under the Local Authorities Scheme.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis service in the Ulverston Combined Sanitary District is administered by the Lancashire County Council. The Dispensary at Ulverston is attended by the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for the district and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Extensive facilities for the investigation and treatment of tuberculosis are available at High Carley Sanatorium, near Ulverston. There is also accommodation for a small number of children at Oubas House, Ulverston.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1946.

The following table shows the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in the Ulverston Rural District in 1946.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5— ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
10— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20— ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— ...	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
35— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55— ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	9	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
TOTALS	12		4		3		2	



The table below shows the numbers of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis in Rural District residents during the past 11 years.

		NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
YEAR		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1936	... ..	7	10	3	5	3	4	1	—
1937	... ..	8	8	4	3	3	3	—	—
1938	... ..	8	6	3	6	2	—	—	—
1939	... ..	6	6	3	8	4	3	—	1
1940	... ..	12	3	5	2	3	3	2	—
1941	... ..	11	11	3	4	2	5	—	—
1942	... ..	14	4	2	—	2	—	—	1
1943	... ..	11	14	3	5	3	3	1	—
1944	... ..	12	13	5	4	4	6	1	—
1945	... ..	5	5	5	7	1	3	—	—
1946	... ..	9	3	2	2	2	1	1	1

In conclusion I thank the members of the Health Committee and the officers of the Ulverston Rural District Council for courtesy and help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. DODD,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

We have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the work carried out within our district during the year ended 31st December, 1946.

The position with regard to the carrying out of repairs and improvements to houses and farms remained appreciably the same as last year. The supply of labour and materials still constituted the main difficulty, and the unscrupulous landlord often exploited these difficulties to cloak his unwillingness to fulfil his legal obligations. However, it was not found necessary to seek a magistrates order in any instance, and generally personal contact secured co-operation although lengthy delay was often experienced before work was carried out.

### HOUSING.

Owing to the lack of new housing accommodation no action to re-house families could be taken. The Rural Housing Survey, commenced in September, 1945, and still proceeding, revealed that many people were living

in buildings which could only be described as hovels, and we would suggest that a small proportion of the new houses should be allocated to these families as they become available.

By the end of the year 1,504 houses had been inspected, and of these 84 were classified as totally unfit and incapable of repair.

### **VERMINOUS PREMISES.**

The instances of verminous premises brought to our notice were surprisingly few and only three houses were found to require treatment. The new D.D.T. compounds, both in liquid and powder form, are proving successful in their respective uses.

### **CONVERSION OF EARTH CLOSETS.**

The work of converting earth closets to water closets has progressed reasonably well during the year, and the number converted (58) can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory, but the high cost is still preventing many owners from so improving their properties. As pointed out in the last report the use of Section 47 of the Public Health Act (whereby the Council pays half the cost of conversion) would wipe out a considerable number of privies, which in practice are almost always insanitary.

### **CONDEMNATION OF FOOD.**

On request, several visits have been made to food shops in the district in connection with unsound meat and food. Where necessary, condemnation notes have been issued to enable supplies to be replaced.

### **INSPECTION OF BAKEHOUSES.**

Routine visits made to bakehouses during the year have proved that conditions have been generally satisfactory.

### **DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.**

During the year a good proportion of time was spent in making inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order. Several new shippens and dairy buildings have been provided, but many farms now producing milk are quite unfit for the purpose, and do not encourage the production of clean safe milk. However, it must be borne in mind that dirty milk may often come from the model farm if the methods of handling are unhygienic. Conversely milk of excellent bacteriological quality often comes from the most antiquated buildings.

During the year the pasteurising establishment of the Barrow-in-Furness and District Dairy Farmers Co-operative Society Ltd., at Lindal-in-Furness was closed following the opening of new premises in Barrow, and there are now no licences for production of Heat Treated Milk in operation.

The number of farms producing designated milk has shown considerable progress, and by the end of the year 12 farms operated under Tuberculin Tested Licence and 14 under Accredited Licence. It is satisfactory to note



that producers are inclining more towards the Tuberculin Tested Licence than the Accredited Licence, probably owing to the more attractive bonus paid. In our opinion there should be no standard lower than Accredited as the regulations appertaining to this standard of milk are the minimum which should be accepted from any producer.

New cowsheds provided .....	9
Cowsheds reconditioned .....	9
Dairies provided .....	10
Sterilising rooms provided .....	3
Water Supplies provided .....	5
Drainage improved or provided .....	5

### **FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

Several inspections under the Factories Act, 1937, were made during the year in respect of those sections of the Act which are enforceable by Local Authorities. A small number of infringements were corrected by negotiation.

### **REFUSE REMOVAL.**

The work of refuse collection (now carried out wholly by direct labour) became more systematic as the year progressed. The purchase of a re-conditioned R.A.F. Commer vehicle enabled a service of privy cleansing to be maintained reasonably well at approximately three to four monthly intervals. The arrears of work which had accumulated while the work was carried out spasmodically by private contractors proved difficult to wipe out, but by the end of the year the service was working smoothly. Ashbins are emptied fortnightly and the work is done by two Karrier Bantam Refuse Lorries. At the end of the year some 3,128 bins were being dealt with each fortnight.

### **INSPECTION STATISTICS.**

Number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Act .....	165
Number of inspections made .....	242
Inspections under Factories Act, 1937 .....	34
Infectious Disease cases, disinfections .....	15
Visits made to bakehouses .....	34
Visits made to butchers' shops .....	27
Shops visited <i>re</i> unsound food .....	22
Disinfestation of houses .....	3
Inspections under Milk and Dairies Order .....	384

We are,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

N. R. BOLTON,

H. C. CLAYDON.











